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Original Sketch.

For the Bedford Gazette.

HUMBUGGERY OF THE AGE.

"The heart of man is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked," says the word of God.—But in no age has the truth of this Divine declaration been more clearly manifested than in this present age of vanity, this age of Whited Sepulchres. Men, discontent with the small, honest gains of an honorable, yet mayhap, humble occupation, blinded to the many blessings which surround their humble cots, deafened to the innocent, happy voices of their little ones at home, dazzled by the gilding, the vain pomp and circumstance of those whom they deem more fortunate than themselves, set their wits to work to contrive how they may live and flourish without the efforts of honest labor. Oh! vanity of vanities! Let the prisons, the alms-houses, the GRAVE, tell the thousand disappointments of those who seek the *trash* of life. The ambition which has for its object, the reformation of degraded humanity, the dissemination of useful knowledge, the amelioration of our fellow beings, the strengthening of the bonds of universal love, is laudable, and with proper effort is generally successful. But that ambition which is based on pride—on vain-glory—the desires of the flesh—is built upon a sandy foundation and its end is ruin, because it is in violation of God's laws.

"Honesty is the best policy"—honesty in our dealings with men—honesty in our opinions—honesty in our appearances. Ill-gotten gain burns as a living coal the conscience of its possessor and brings him naught but misery. Hence the too frequent exhibition of vain extravagance. Hypocritical and deceitful utterance is but the stench arising from the rottenness within, and the whitened garb which is always put on by some, serves but superficially to cover up the loathsome and wretched mass. Yet men in order to get that which when obtained honestly is too often but really a vexation, seek every source, regardless of conscience, to obtain the hellish prize—not considering that conscience is the light-house in the sea of human life—and when its beacon is extinguished—all is wrecked.

Money is necessary to carry on the affairs of men. It is not only right, but it is the duty of every man, to endeavor by all honest means to acquire such a portion of this representative of wealth as may be necessary for the furtherance and final accomplishment of laudable purposes.

But as the purposes, or ends to be obtained, should accord with the means used, no honest man—no man with other than selfish purposes, evil designs and a foul heart,—will resort to impure sources for material to erect honorable edifices. Clear water cannot flow from a muddy fountain. So that whatever may be his assertions to the contrary, we may set it down as a fixed fact, that the man who resorts to chicanery, to dishonesty, deception, lying and humbug in general, to gain money, or power, (or honor!) should be watched with Argus eyes. The laws of his country, or his own innate cowardice, only prevent him from becoming a robber, a murderer.—One would think from the many newspaper advertisements of the day that a Panacea has been found, in many forms, for all the disorders to which flesh and blood are heir to, that the alchymist's treasure has at last been discovered; and further—most glorious tidings to mankind!—that for a *small consideration* the lucky philanthropic discoverer will reveal the great secret to all desiring to know it. How unscrupulously do these sharpers impose on the credibility of their weak fellow mortals. How many Old Dr. Jamieses' & Old Dr. Browns' and other tender hearted creatures, "seeds of life" are daily running out in every community, in order to supply our wants for a *small consideration*.—And here we may add, as it suits the place—with what tender regard to the vital interests of the *dear* people of this Old Commonwealth, does the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company remind them upon every bill of freight, that the odious 3 mill tonnage tax is drawing really and only from the people's pockets—and with what self disinterest do they seek by all means its repeal. Depend upon it, it is all humbug. If it comes from the people, and by its repeal the people would be exempt from the payment of freight, made high to pay the tax, then why need the Company care whether the odious burthen be removed or not? Verily it is all humbug. How frequently, too, are we amazed at seeing the name of a man presented for our gracious consideration as a candidate for public service in a high place—a man whose merits never would have been discerned had not his own eagle eye discovered them, beneath the trash, the dishonesty, the cunning, the ignorance that alone enveloped him in the sight of others. Be assured there is humbug somewhere!

The fellow who prates his merits week after week, from stump to stump, is working for a consideration. The trick may never be discovered, if successful, because he who holds a place of honor, ever has his vassals to do his bidding, even in this free land—yea, cunning talented vassals who bind up with their superior talents his weak parts, and versed in lip ethics and morals, stand forth the ready apologists of their lord.

The man of true merit has a rough road to travel; the way is beset with quacks and humbugs that serve to clog for a time the wheels that carry him on. He may not get through safely, nor receive the shouts and huzzas of them by the way. But he has within himself the consciousness of a moral power, unfelt by the pseudo-great.

We would not teach men to be suspicious, nor to think evil of their fellows—but would have all to reason, to exercise their immortal powers of thought.

Is a subject presented for your consideration, consider well, think, examine it in all its bearings, before you come to a conclusion. Is a candidate for office presented for your suffrage, mark well the man. Scan his character. Has he given evidence of honesty of purpose, is he frank, honorable, open in his intercourse with his fellow man, or is he dishonest, tricky, plotting, selfish, is he fit for the post in head, as well as heart?

Are you solicited to try an article that is new to you—but which you think you need—apply all the tests of common sense and you need not fear of being cheated. Even fools learn wisdom by experience" and all should be too wise to be caught in the great humbug trap. Examine well the article under consideration. If it be a machine let the vender give you a full guarantee that it is all he represents it. Put your judgment to work, use the powers God has given you for your defence—fortify yourself by the bulwarks of common sense—if your own supply of this article is short, borrow of your neighbors, but not often, as they, too, are fallible.—Does a tradesman offer you through the public prints or otherwise, goods at less than first cost, does he tell you that he will sell you goods at a less price for cash than he would to any body else—rest assured, 'tis all a bait, and a trap encircles it.

Let men learn to tell the truth—let them pursue an upright and straight forward, honest course—let them throw aside the miserable trappings by which they seek to ease their passage through the world.—Stand forth, O! ye, of little faith—do your duty to God and your fellow men—be content with that which results from honest efforts. Court not, borrow not trouble, have no fear of the morrow, for if you do your duty, God will provide for you. "Consider the lilies of the valley, they toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION

AT PHILADELPHIA.

In Independence Square,

July 5th, 1858.

The following extract from the speech of Senator Bigler at the late Democratic celebration in Philadelphia, is full of good things and we commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

It is too obvious that the old enemies of our noble party have already counted on *our* dissensions as a principal means of *their* success, in the future. They are talking confidently of a triumph in 1860, with no other capital that I can see, than discord in the ranks of the Democracy. How far their expectations are to be realized will depend, therefore, as much on us as on them. If the Democracy be united then the hopes of the enemy will be vain: if we divide, they may conquer. But I can see no sufficient reason for the ecstasies of the opposition about divisions in our ranks. They may be "counting without their host." They should not be too credulous in judging by appearances: they have often been deluded by them, and it would not surprise me if they should be again. They are in the habit of carrying the elections before the day of voting; and especially of misunderstanding our family feuds. A lamented member of the old Whig party—Michael Dan Maghehan—used to understand Democratic dissensions better. I shall never forget the remark of that gentleman on the occasion of a stormy State Convention at Harrisburg, when the most violent scenes were witnessed in that body, and when the Whigs were delighted with the row, Michael Dan was seen to note the performance with the gravity of despair; and when asked what was the matter, he replied: "There is matter enough. I never knew the Democrats to commence a canvass by a fight among themselves that they did not lick the Whigs to death before the fight was ended." (Laughter.)

And why should not the Democratic party be united and triumphant as heretofore? What reason is there for a separation? True we hear it said in a spirit of complaint that the President has made some mistakes in selecting his officers. That may be so; but who that ever made appointments did not make mistakes? The wisest men in the nation have not been infallible in this particular. Gen. Jackson probably made more mistakes in his appointments, than Mr. Buchanan: and were George Washington President at this day, with the countless applications that would be before him, he could not escape complaints similar to those made against Mr. Buchanan.

Then, again, it is said, there are many of Mr. Buchanan's "original friends" who have received no appointments. That is doubtless true; but the fault is theirs, and not his. [Laughter.] There are too many of them. [Renewed Laughter.] Had there been no more "original friends" than there were offices to fill, then the President might have come up to this standard; but as it is, the thing is impracticable. Men are generally prepared to conclude that the President has made a grave mistake, when they themselves are not appointed. [Laughter.] I am sure I always think him greatly in error when he refuses to appoint the man I recommend: [Renewed Laughter.] but he does that so often that it is useless to complain. The truth is, that the President has a peculiar inclination to do as he pleases on these questions, and take the responsibility.—[Laughter.] This one thing is universally conceded—he is eminently the President. His will usually controls great matters as well as small ones.

But what are these appointments compared with the higher duties of his station? Democrats, bound together by great principles for patriotic purposes, will never separate because of appointments or disappointments. They will look to the settlement of the Mormon question by the President, to his prompt disposition of the Kansas imbroglio; and to his vigorous resentment of the indignities offered to our flag by the British Government—the settlement in a few short weeks of the long deferred question of the right of search. Who does not believe that the fact that Mr. Buchanan is President had much to do with the prompt adjustment of this complicated question? For one, I think it had. British statesmen know him well, and they were satisfied from the beginning that they would have to come up to the point of his doctrine, and they did so without hesitation.

And I again ask, why should not the Democracy be united? The question of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution is a past issue. As to it, the struggle has terminated. The position of our party has been taken, and the responsibilities of that measure, whatever they may be, are upon us. Whatever else remains for the people of Kansas; and however they may decide, the consequences must be upon themselves, and all others should be content. Nine tenths, or more, of our party in Congress with the Democratic Administration in the lead, have made a disposition of this question: and it would not seem unreasonable that the minority should be expected to acquiesce in it and sustain that disposition, and share the responsibilities it may impose.

They *should* do this, and they *will* do it if they intend to be of the party and for it in the future. Many Democrats thought the repeal of the Missouri line an unwise measure; but when the majority had decided, they sustained the decision. [Loud applause.

It is not to be expected that Democrats will unsay what they have heretofore said in favor of a different policy; but it is expected that they will sustain what has been done by the majority. [Cheers.] Differences of opinion amongst Democrats as to men and measures, is no uncommon thing; but it has always been conceded to the majority to decide the points of difference, and to fix the position of the party. This is the case in selecting candidates for office, as also in determining the peculiar sentiments which such candidates are to represent. When those differences are once adjusted by the voice of the majority in our Convention, it is expected that the minority will acquiesce. [Applause.] In adjusting the differences about the admission of Kansas, the Democratic Congress, with Mr. Buchanan in the lead, was the organ of the party. That organ has decided, and the minority should be content.

True, all men, have a right to leave the party and join the enemy, if they feel required to do so by a sense of duty to the country. If any of our Anti-Lecompton friends think that the Democratic party, because of its action on the Kansas question, is a worse party than the Republican, they have a right to leave us and join the latter. But, as the minority, they cannot claim to control or proscribe the majority. [Applause.]

But what is this Kansas measure, that it should drive men from the Democratic party? What is there so offensive in principle or unjust in practice, that it cannot be tolerated? Viewed in a single glance, what does it amount to?—Why, simply this; after a struggle of four months on the proposition to admit Kansas, as a State, it was determined, in accepting her under the Constitution which she had presented, to extend to her people the opportunity of deciding for themselves at the polls, whether they would become a State or not, on the conditions proposed. This is the head and front of the offence, if there be any. [Applause.] Surely, no Democrat will leave his party for a reason like this! The people of Kansas are to decide by vote whether they will become a State or remain a Territory; and we are told that, because this is the measure of a Democratic Administration, the friends of popular sovereignty will leave the party! [Laughter.] I do not believe they will do any such thing. Some of the leaders may, for other reasons, and make this the pretext, but the masses will not. "The sober second thought" will bring them back to the Democratic fold: and they will be of the party and for it, as heretofore. They will go for the Union of the Democracy for the sake of a Union of the States. [Applause.]

Nor should any decision which the people of Kansas may make, affect the future harmony of the party. Whatever that decision may be, it will relate wholly to the local affairs of that Territory, and should be satisfactory to the people of other States.

I was among those who voted for the absolute admission of the Territory, as the best means of giving peace to the country. Whatever others may think. I am now more than ever satisfied that, had that policy been adopted, the feud about Kansas would, ere this, have been ended forever. Enough has recently transpired in the Territory to warrant this belief. The fact that many of those who originally opposed the Lecompton Constitution, are now making active efforts in favor of its acceptance as proposed by Congress, is sufficient evidence to justify this opinion, as it is also, that the wrong doings of the Lecompton Convention were magnified for mere partizan ends. But enough on this topic, and I wish to notice one other.

It is obvious, Mr. President, that this question of admitting Kansas into the Union is not the only one which is to enter into the coming election. There is another topic which is doubtless to have an important bearing, and to which, therefore, I wish to make allusion. I shall do so, not so much because it is a party question, as because it is one of those great questions, which interest our whole people. It is, in the main, a Pennsylvania question; and I am not of those who would drag it into the partisan arena. But it is evident that our opponents intend to do this. I have reference to the question of the tariff. They intend to draw this question into the next election, and, if possible, to turn it to political account. Efforts are now made daily to convert the present depressed and distressed state of the country, not of one branch in industry, but of all, into political capital—into an element of discontent with the Democratic party. The first effort seems to be to create the impression, if possible, in the popular mind that the present depression in business is the result of the Democratic policy on the subject of the tariff—that the revulsion under which we are suffering was brought about by a change of the rates of duties in March, 1857.

For my own part, I have no fear as to the effect of this effort upon the popular mind. No such deception as this can avail any party. In the first place, the allegation is without truth or reason; and in the next place, if it were true, the Republican party would have no right to turn it to their advantage, for a majority of their men in Congress voted for the present tariff.—But practical results and stubborn facts will put to rest the absurd allegation. The seeds of the prostration were widely sown long before the tariff was touched. The revulsion was the natural and inevitable consequence of an unguarded expansion of business and credit. The business energies of our country and of other countries had been stretched to a dangerous extent long before. Wholesome enterprise had given way to visionary speculation; the banks had become expanded beyond their means; merchants and business men were involved to such an extent that all the tariffs on earth could not have averted the blow. The revulsion extended simultaneously over all parts of our country, and of the civilized world. How, then, could it be the consequence of a change in our import duties? How, then, could it come from a cause which we are told reaches one interest only?—I can understand how the revenue laws of this country might be so framed as to affect injuriously particular branches of industry in this country, and so as to give an advantage to competing branches of industry in other countries; but I cannot understand how the same regulation can prostrate the same interests in both countries. This prostration in business was common to the whole Union: the farmer and the merchant suffered quite as much as the manufacturer and miner.

The truth is, the operations of the tariff are difficult to trace. Nearly every leading principle that is laid down on the subject has been contradicted by experience. For instance, there would seem to be no truer proposition than that a reduction of the rate of duty would increase foreign imports, and that a high tariff would keep out foreign goods. And yet, in the face of this theory, we have seen the reduction of the tariff, in 1857, followed by an immense reduction in the amount of imports—to such an extent, indeed, that the imports for 1858, under the reduced tariff, will probably not exceed fifty per cent on the amount imported in 1856, under a higher rate of duties.

I know it will be said in reply, that the reduction in the amount of imports was the consequence of the depressed condition of commerce and general business. And this is true but what does all this go to show? Simply, that what the Democrats have told the protectionists from the beginning, is true—that the influence of a reasonable tariff on the amount of imports is only secondary and subordinate, not a controlling influence, and that it is always subject to the impulses of commerce and trade and of monetary affairs. The history of the tariff proves this; for we have often had the largest excess of importation under the highest rate of duty. But in the face of this experience, men will talk about the rate of duty as having a direct and reliable effect upon the interest of the American manufacturer. This is not candid in any man or party, and can only serve to mislead and deceive. Those who talk about a high tariff as a penance for all ills of the manufacturers, trifle with a great question.

I do not mean to say, by any means, that the rate of duty has no effect so far as regards the encouragement of home industry. I believe that it has an influence under almost any circumstance, and at times a very important influence; but it is by means controlling, by no means reliable.

Nor do I mean to be misunderstood in what I have said on this subject. I am not against an increase of the tariff just so often and to such an extent as the necessities of the government may require. I believe that the Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue, with such incidental aid to home manufacturers as may result from a responsible discrimination in their favor, is the wisest policy that can be adopted—(applause)—the only policy that can be permanent—the best policy for the manufacturers themselves. (Great applause.) But it would seem that we are to have the exploded dogma of a dead party—"protection for the sake of protection"—and with it the whole tariff question is to be drawn into the partisan arena. For what purpose? For the purpose of securing increased rates of duty to help the manufacturers? Sir, that *may* be the way to effect the object, and it may be the motive of all, but I do not believe it is. I believe that it would be the true interest of the manufacturers of this county to keep this question out of the partisan contest, if possible. The enemies of the Democracy in this State intend to use it for partisan purposes and nothing else.

At present, the incomes of the Goverement are insufficient; the revenue is not equal to the expenditures: and to my mind that is a conclusive reason for increasing the rate and extending the range of the tariff. I have no hesitation in saying that I prefer an increase of duties to an increase of the public debt; for I am in favor of raising the revenues of the Government by means of impost duties. Congress, at its next session, ought to re-adjust the tariff in such a way as to meet the demands of the treasury; and in doing that, due regard should be had to the welfare of great home interests—such as are peculiar to our country and to the habits of our people; for instance iron, the raw material of which we have in inexhaustible abundance, as we have of the skill and the capital to manufacture it; and there is no reason, therefore, why we should not produce enough to supply the demand, and, by home competition, do justice to the consumer.

Nor can I see any objection in principle to a specific duty on an article of the same value under the same name, like iron. It is the misapplication of the specific principle, as in the act of 1842, that renders it odious and unjust, exacting a higher per cent. of taxation from the consumer of the fine, but where articles of the same quality and value are known by the same name this is not the effect.

I say, also, that so far as home production can be stimulated, with due respect to the rights of other interests, it ought to be done. I cannot understand why any man should entertain any other feelings. I have seen it announced that your Senator from this State is a free trade man. And why? Because he voted for a duty of 24 per cent on iron.—(Laughter.) That is singular logic; your Representative a free trade man because he voted for a tariff! (Renewed Laughter.) I am not for free trade, but for raising the revenues of the Government by duties on foreign goods. I think revenue the primary object of a tariff; but in adjusting the rate of duties, I would consider the interests of the producer and consumer, and the relations of capital and labor, and while taking care that capital should make its full contribution to the Treasury by taxing luxuries at a high rate, I would extend every possible stimulant to our manufacturing operations.

I was by no means satisfied with the adjustment of the tariff in March, 1857. I resisted and voted against the Senate bill throughout.—I did so on the ground that it seemed like an impulsive and inconsiderate change of a policy which had been succeeding very well. I thought the question deserved more consideration. I did vote for the reports of the Committee of Conference, because by agreeing to do that I could get the schedule in which iron is found raised from 22 to 24 per cent. It was obvious, too, that a much lower rate could have been carried. I thought it prudent to take this for fear of worse. Our people must not expect too much. So long as their great staples are kept in the highest class, they have no reason to complain of the arrangements of the duties, though they may of the rate.

But, Mr. President, there is another point connected with this subject to which I wish to refer; and that is, the influence which our system of currency necessarily exercises on the business of encouraging manufactures.

It is ridiculous for the advocate of an extended system of paper money, inflating credit and nominal values to a destructive extent, as it does, to talk about "protection to home interests," "protection to the toiling million."—Mr. President, the manufacturers of this country, and the toiling millions, need protection against the operation of fourteen hundred institutions that make paper money, about as much as they do against the manufacturer of foreign goods. (Loud applause and laughter.) A system of paper-money and inflated price is utterly at variance with the policy of protecting your home interests. The one counteracts the other. Our loose system of credit and superabundance of fictitious money beget a spirit of speculation, accompanied with enhanced values, which completely counteract the effect of any just rate of duty. For instance what does it avail the manufacturer that Congress assesses a duty of 25 per cent. upon the article which he manufactures, if credit and speculation be so unduly stimulated in this country, that all the elements that enter into the production of this article, immediately become enhanced in value to such an extent, that it costs him the additional 25 per cent. to produce the article?

The foreign manufacturer is not affected. He brings in his article, and sells it at 25 per cent. increased price, because the home producer was obliged to put it up to save himself.—He can sell and realize the same profits he did before the duty was assessed.

Our great misfortune, Mr. President, is an ungovernable inclination to high prices. We attach undue importance to the mere nominal value of things. It is in this way that we give the manufacturers of other countries undue advantage over us. Our system of currency inflates the prices of every thing; and then, if we have a balance to pay to John Bull or any body else in Europe, he demands coin—he won't take our paper money; and when the country gets right well in debt, and foreigners call on the importers, and the importers call on the banks, and the banks cannot pay, then we have what is called a "crisis," a "financial crisis;" and then down go your manufacturing establishments, and then the Democracy "catch Jessy." (Laughter and applause.) In this country we will have everything run up to exorbitant rates; men wont understand, that an article of subsistence will maintain life just as long purchased at fifty cents as if it cost a dollar and in the competition with the world, there is about as much wisdom and success in this policy as there would be in that of the merchant who should attempt to make a fortune by buying with a short yardstick and selling with a longer. (Laughter and cheers.)

But I shall not detain you further with details on this question. My object was simply to declare the views which I entertain, and to reassert my belief that the interests of the manufacturers of this country are far safer in the hands of the Democratic party, under our well known policy of a tariff for revenue, than they would be in the hands of Lawrence, Stone & Co. No man who has been in Congress and understands the feeling which prevails among the representatives from the South and West, will take the hazard of promising much on this question. Those States have their rights and their views, and they will stand by them.—They conceive that they are consumers of what we produce, and insist that there is to be a standard of equity ascertained between the conflicting interests. So far as I may have the power, within the limits of due regard to the rights of other States, I assure you, as your representative, your rights and interests shall be maintained. [Applause.] I am as much attached to the manufacturing interests of my native State as any man in it. I am as much concerned for the welfare of the laboring masses as those who make special pretensions to concern for them. I have more of them than most men; and I think I know as much of their feelings and sympathies as any, and I respect them; and it is for these reasons that I am in the habit of repelling every attempt to impose upon them false pretensions or false theories. [Cheers.]

You have a right to consider the effects of the policy of the government, upon your interests, and to carry out your views, as far as you can, through your representatives. But let me tell you that, for your individual prosperity and success, you must depend on yourselves. [Applause.] The wit of man never devised a more mischievious doctrine than that which certain politicians in this country are attempting to disseminate at this time, to wit: that the mass of the people, mechanics and laborers, are to look the measurers of government for their individual prosperity.

We have already witnessed the fruit of this vicious sentiment in the shape of combinations of men in our large cities to demand bread of the Government. Were such a doctrine to be generally received in our country, I should regard it as the very bane of our whole republican system—an endless source of discontent and disloyalty, tending directly to the overthrow of our republican system of government; to give place to anarchy, confusion and agrarianism. The people should have all the aid the Government can properly give them; and they should be expected to sustain a party or a man who would not neglect them; but after protection to life, liberty and property, they can have but little protection besides. But the people of Pennsylvania are a proud people and a just people. They will demand her rights as a member of this Confederacy; they would disdain to ask more; and when this is granted, it will be idle for demagogues to attempt to excite discontent, or raise a whirlwind that they may ride into power on the storm.

There is one other topic on which I wish to say but a few words. We see it alleged by the opposition press that the Democratic Administration at Washington is a prodigal one—that the expenditures of the Government are very great—greater perhaps, than they ought to be. But it would puzzle any man to find an instance in which any of these leading opponents of the Democratic party in Congress voted against any appropriation, unless, indeed, it was one absolutely necessary to keep the Government in motion. [Laughter and applause.] On all the wild schemes of expenditure and old claims, you find them constantly in the affirmative. [Laughter.] Why the idea of electing a man like Mr. Seward, though talented and worthy of respect as he is, in order to protect the treasury, would excite nothing but laughter amongst those who have witnessed his career. He is a leader in the opposition, and he does not hesitate to vote for all kinds of expenditures.

In conclusion, fellow Democrats, let me hope that you will sustain the party organization as heretofore—sustain its principles and nominees. Our State ticket, composed of men worthy of the stations for which they are presented, and competent to fill them, is entitled to your hearty support.

[Senator Bigler retired amid hearty and repeated cheers.]

A GOOD TEXT, BUT NOT OF THE BIBLE.—That was a strikingly intelligent person, who called upon a sign painter to have a Sunday-school procession banner painted, and said: "We're goin' to have a tearin' time with our Fourth o' July Sunday school celebration, and our folks wants a banner." "Well," naturally enough responded the painter, "you *ought* to have one. What will you have painted on it?" "Wal, I d'n know: we ort to hev a text o' skripter painted onto it for a motto, hadn't we?" "Yes: that's a very good idea: what shall it be?" "Wal, I thought *this* would be about as good as any: '*Be sure you're right, then go ahead.*" It is fair to conclude that he had not "searched the Scriptures" attentively.

PULLING TEETH IN OLD TIMES.—The primitive method of abstracting teeth in Scranton is thus described by a correspondent of the New York *Express*:

"One end of a firm hemp string was fastened upon the aching member, while the othes, securely tied around a bullet purposely notched, was put in the barrel of an old flint-lock musket, loaded with an extra charge of powder. When all was ready, the desperate operator caught hold of the gun, and 'let drive.' Out flew the tooth, and away bounded the musket several feet. This mode of extricating teeth became the chosen and only mode practiced in this region for many years."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT BY LIGHTNING.—A young man by the name of Rudolf Cotton was killed by a stroke of lightning, on last Saturday, at the house of Widow McKay, in Indiana, opposite Carrollton, Ky. The electric fluid struck a scythe in the hands of a person near by, and glancing along it entered the hat of Cotton, and passing through his body shivered a stone on which he was standing into a thousand fragments. He fell dead. Two daughters of Mrs. McKay were struck insensible by the shock at the same time, and the ear-rings of one of the ladies were melted from her ears. The girls are not expected to recover. Cotton and one of the ladies were to have been married shortly.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT ON THE WESTERN RIVERS.—The following are given as the main losses on the Western rivers for the six months ending May 18, 1858: Steamers burned, 15; exploded, 4; snagged, 9; collisions, 8; total, 36, total lives lost, 69.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 23, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT:
WILLIAM A. PORTER,
Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WESTLEY FROST,
Of Fayette County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:
JACOB BECKLEY,
Of St. Clair tp.

CORONER:
CAPT. JOHN LONG,
Of Liberty tp.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JOHN AMOS,
Of Bedford tp.

AUDITOR:
JAMES C. DEVORE,
Of Londonderry tp.

OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION.

This body, composed of the odds and ends of all parties—Abolitionists, dyed in the wool, Black Republicans of the darkest shade, disappointed Democratic office-seekers who left their former party on the slavery issue, and Fillmore Americans recently and suddenly converted to Niggerism by the prospect of getting into office—met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 14th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Supreme Judge and Canal Commissioner.

On the tenth ballot, John M. Read, of Philadelphia, was nominated for the former office. Read is a Black Republican of the rankest kind. He was a Democrat until his love for Sambo smothered his Democracy, when he thought it best to *read* himself out of the white man's party and join that which sympathized with him in his adoration of the negro. He never was a Whig—never an American—but always a Democrat, until like many other weak-minded members of our party, the sweet-smelling savor of negrophilism filled his nostrils and intoxicated his brain. He is a second WILMOT, lacking only the intellect of the illustrious Free Trader.—The Democracy of Pennsylvania will take great pleasure in consigning him to that political Hades whither they have already sent Fremont and Wilmot and other ambitious and rebellious spirits of that ilk.

The candidate presented by the Americans, for this nomination, was Judge Oswald Thompson, of Philadelphia. His national principles, however, did not suit this sectional Convention, and therefore, although Philadelphia had unanimously instructed for him, he was sacrificed and the Black Republican, Read, whom the Americans of Philadelphia had refused to endorse, was placed upon the ticket in his stead. Thus were the Americans "sold out" in the nomination for Supreme Judge.

WILLIAM E. FRAZER, of Fayette, was nominated for Canal Commissioner, on the first ballot. He is also a Black Republican. Until 1854, he belonged to the Democracy, but was led astray, about that time, by the *ignis fatuus* of the Dark Lantern. Since his desertion from the Democratic ranks, he has been "everything by turns and nothing long." At present, however, he is in full communion with the Abolitionists. A politician that is *green* enough to go before the people with a record like that of WILLIAM E. FRAZER, will surely be nipped by a *Frost* on the second Tuesday of October.

PLATFORM OF THE "MULATTOS."

The Convention of party fag-ends which met at Harrisburg on the 14th inst., adopted a set of resolutions, the preamble to which reads as follows:

"This Convention representing the freemen of Pennsylvania who are opposed to the leading measures of the National Administration, most especially those which seek to stifle the voice, and ignore the rights of a large majority of the citizens of Kansas; and those which have prostrated the industry of the country, and are fast driving our Government into national bankruptcy, do hereby declare and resolve."

From this it would seem that the Convention did not succeed in finding a name for the party which it represented. Was it that the isms which day by day creep into the Opposition faith, have become so numerous that no name could be found to express their complicated and contradictory theories? or was it because the men who composed this Convention have changed their political names so often that they were ashamed to add another title to the many which they have already disgraced? But then,

"What's in a name? That which we call a" *nigger*,
"By any other name would smell as sweet"

to the olfactories of Abolitionists, and that which "we call" the "cohesive power of public plunder" will make certain demagogues oppose the "leading measures of the National Administration" and keep them shedding crocodile tears about the "rights of the citizens of Kansas," though their party for very shame must be nameless.

It will be noted that in the preamble quoted above, there is especial reference made to Bleeding Kansas, the hobby of the Black Republicans, whilst there is not the slightest allusion to the principles of the Americans. Nor is there in the resolutions which follow and which affect to set forth the views of the Convention, any mention made of the peculiar doctrines of that party. The dogma that "Americans should rule America," that sonorous watch-word of the followers of Sam, is not even hinted at.—The high tariff theory, a well known article in the American creed, is entirely ignored and in its place the revenue system of the Democracy fully and unequivocally endorsed. Thus has this Convention given the "cold shoulder" to Americanism and scornfully and insultingly passed it by.

Beyond what we have already commented upon, there is nothing in this platform of the "Mulattos" worth talking about. The National Administration is denounced, of course, but even that is not done as well as would be expected of men who have had as much practice in that kind of business as those composing the Convention. There is also a resolution endorsing the course of Senator Simon Cameron, which we presume was passed at the instance of the delegate from this county, MR. FR. JORDAN, as that gentleman has *always* had such a high regard for the said Simon.

ONLY TWO PARTIES.

The leaders of the Know Nothing party in this State, have forsaken their principles, broken up their organization and joined the Black Republicans. Consequently there are now but two parties in existence. The one is the great National Democratic Party, whose Atlantean shoulders have upborne the weight of Government for half a century; the other is that nameless party which under the leadership of Abolitionists has combined in one discordant mass all the "rag-tag and bob-tail" of politics and whose only object seems to be the elevation of the negro to an equality with the white man. There are hundreds of men in Bedford county—we refer to those who supported Isaac Hazlehurst last Fall—who have declared, time and again, that if the issue were between the Democracy and the Black Republicans, they would act with the former, in opposition to the latter. They have an opportunity, now, to verify their declarations. The issue *is now* between Democracy and Black Republicanism—between Nationality and that infamous political monstrosity whose expounders want an "Anti-slavery Constitution, an Anti-slavery Bible and an Anti-slavery God!"

The four hundred Hazlehurst men in this county, will have to take sides in the contest that is about to be waged in this State. Will they desert their national principles and adopt the sectional dogmas of their political antipodes, the Black Republicans, or will they act consistently and carry out their oft repeated declarations by connecting themselves with the only national party now in existence?

Death of Gen. Quitman.

A true patriot, able statesman, gallant soldier, and noble gentleman, says the Philadelphia *Argus*, has gone to his last home. General John Anthony Quitman died on Saturday last, at his residence near Natchez, Mississippi, as we are informed by the telegraph. Few public men have left so pure and honorable a reputation behind them. His high and enviable character, the honesty of his sentiments, and the firmness of his conduct, compelled admiration and respect even from those who differed from him widest in opinion; naturally positive in his convictions and decisive in his actions, he was, nevertheless, amenable to reason, always guided by justice, and never deficient in courtesy. On his tomb may be carved, without the hand of one honest man, we firmly believe, to erase the record: Here lies "A Patriot, a Hero, a Statesman, and a Gentleman."

General Quitman was the son of a Prussian clergyman, and the grandson of a distinguished Prussian General. He was born at Rhinebeck, New York, and received his education at Mount Airy, above Germantown, in Philadelphia county. Not feeling inclined to the study of divinity, for which he was intended, young Quitman devoted his attention to law, and at an early age removed to the West, and shortly afterwards to the Southwest. Having settled at Natchez, Mississippi, he soon met with success in his profession, while his intelligence and honorable character attracted the attention of his fellow-citizens, and gained him much popularity. He was repeatedly chosen to fill offices of importance and trust, having been at different times Chancellor and Governor of that State.

In 1846 President Polk appointed him a Brigadier General in the army of Mexico; and the eminent services which he rendered during that war proved that the bent of his genius was decidedly military. At Monterey he distinguished himself so as to attract the attention of the officers of both the regular and volunteer branches of the service; but it was under General Scott, in the operations against the city of Mexico, that he proved himself a warrior and a hero. The high military skill and dauntless courage displayed by General Quitman in the attack upon, and capture of the Belen Gate, has never, perhaps, been excelled in the annals of warfare. After the surrender of the Mexican capital, General Quitman, having been promoted in the meantime to the rank of Major General, was appointed Governor of the city.

After the termination of the war, General Quitman returned to Mississippi, where he remained in private life until 1854, when he was elected to Congress by a large majority. In 1856 he was re-elected by an increased majority, and occupied always an influential and honorable position in the House. In politics, General Quitman was a States-Rights' Democrat; far more conservative and less ultra in his views than was usually believed. He was a Union man on principle, from conviction and through patriotism; but he was opposed to consolidation, and may have looked calmly and philosophically to the disruption of the Union, not with a desire for its consummation, but in certain events as a remedy for less endurable evils.

General Quitman was possessed of large fortune, and so far has left his family well off; but what can compensate to them the loss of such a husband and father, or to his country, of such a patriot and statesman?

American Delegates
To the late "Mulatto" Convention.

It will be remembered that the Americans were promised a representation in the Opposition State Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 14th inst. Well, with the exception of the Philadelphia delegates, there was, we believe, but one American in the whole body (Swoope, from Clearfield) and he together with his Philadelphia brethren, betrayed his trust, by voting for Black Republican candidates and measures. It may, therefore, be said with truth that there was not a single Straight-out American in the Convention.

Allegheny county had sent American delegates, but they were unceremoniously kicked out. And Bedford County—how were the Americans of Bedford County represented? By FR. JORDAN, the man who, as his own party say, betrayed the Fillmore men in 1856! By FR. JORDAN who went to the Convention with credentials from a Black Republican meeting—a meeting in which Americans had no part, nor parcel! The American party not having been represented in this Convention, the delegates which it sent there having either been refused admittance, or, if admitted, having cheated those who elected them—it is plain that the nominees have no claim whatever to its countenance, or support.

☞ The Abolition organ is "hard up" for a poet. We can supply it with the article if the author of the following will suit it:

Who bribed "Cock Robin"?
"Tom Ford, the Niggerite,
Ford with his dollars bright,
He bribed Cock Robin."

Who is it sayeth so?
"I," says Bucher Swoope,
"By all of heaven I hope,
I am he that sayeth so!"

AMERICANS, READ!

The following extract from the preamble to a set of resolutions unanimously adopted by the American Association of the Tenth Ward of Philadelphia, which we copy from the *Daily News*, shows in what light the Americans of that city view the unholy alliance formed at Harrisburg on the 14th inst. Similar action, says the Philadelphia *Argus*, has been taken by other Ward associations in the city:

"The experiment of bringing together all the opponents of the Democratic party, for the purpose of triumphing over that party, has been tried. It succeeded in electing, after its inauguration last spring, the municipal officers of the city. The American party has, for several years past, stood on their platform, with candidates pledged to its principles, aloof from all entangling alliances. They yielded for once, and for the purpose of success, believing at the time, and were so assured, that their principles would become paramount, and in the end there would be nothing but an American party to battle against Loco Focoism. How many of those who inaugurated the new party, miscalled the People's party, and other Americans, have been deceived and disappointed in the result, it is impossible to enumerate. ONE OF THE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE AMERICAN PARTY HAS BEEN MOCKED AT AND LAUGHED TO SCORN. The cardinal principle that 'none but Americans shall rule America,' and that Americans should be preferred to fill our offices, in preference to those of foreign birth, has been set at nought, and a majority of those appointed to positions, are either foreigners by birth, or their allies, opposed to Americans.

"Another inducement held out to the Americans for a union of all opposition, was that a reform of the many abuses which had prevailed under Loco Foco rule should be abated, and that honest and true men would fill our Departments, and efficient and trustworthy persons placed on the Police. Has this promised reform been effected? All answer, No! for our Departments are officered by many incompetent, and our Police with inefficient and unworthy men. Such a party cannot in the future ask honest or respectable people to vote for their nominees."

The American Party Sold.

It is perhaps unmanly to exult over a prostrate foe. If it were not so, a most favorable opportunity is at present afforded us in the forlorn, "used-up" condition of the members of the late American party. Fusion has done its work upon their prospects and destiny, very effectually. They sold themselves to the Black Republicans for a consideration—allowed themselves to be swallowed up by that huge anaconda—and now they are just nowhere.—A few of the managers, tricksters, and wire-drawers of the party, may have received full pay for their services in selling out to those who had no one principle in common with them, unless it was the desire of public plunder, but the bone and sinew of the party have gained nothing, but have lost all. Their organization is broken up, their principles ignored, and they are demoralized and scattered to the four winds. They have effectually cut their own throats. The suicide was deliberately committed, and the consequences are precisely what might have been expected. Let the dead rest.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

OUR POLITICAL PROSPECTS.—In Pennsylvania as a means of helping along their own desperate cause, the opposition are trying to create an impression that the Democratic party is going to be defeated at the coming election. We do not think they will succeed in dampening the ardor of any members of our party by such talk as this. It is a very common thing for the opposition to predict our defeat, but it is not so common for them to defeat us. If we had believed them in 1856 we would have abandoned the field without a contest. According to them, the whole country was rising up against the Democracy. But the polles told a different story. The democratic party was sustained, whilst our boasting adversaries met a rebuke that broke up their organization and sent them begging for a new party and a new name.

There is nothing in the signs of the times to indicate disaster to the Democratic party, and we warn our friends against being imposed upon by the vain boasting of the enemy. We are as strong as ever, and we have but to put forth our arm to lay hold of victory. Our organization is unbroken and unimpaired; the people repose their ancient faith in the purity of our long-tried principles, and everything points to our triumphant success on the second Tuesday of October.—*Chambersburg (Pa.,) Valley Spirit.*

Important from the Atlantic Cable Fleet.

Two Unsuccessful Attempts to lay the Wire—A Third Experiment to be Made.

From the Boston Courier of Saturday.

The ship Alice Munroe, Capt. Comings, from Liverpool, July 12, arrived at the Boston quarantine yesterday afternoon, with important intelligence from the Atlantic Telegraph fleet.—He fell in with two of the ships in mid ocean on Sunday, July 27, and learned from the lieutenant of the Niagara, and Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who boarded his ship, that two unsuccessful attempts had been made to submerge the cable; and that the fleet were about to enter upon a third experiment. We give Capt. Comings's report as follows:

At sea, Sunday, June 27th, lat. 52.05 N., lon. 33.15 West., wind west, light; weather hazy; saw two ships heading to the eastward; on looking with a glass, found them to be the United States steam-frigate Niagara, and H. B. M. steamship Gorgon, of the telegraphic squadron, and as they were lying still, I at once tacked ship and stood towards them. At 11 A. M. was boarded by Cyrus W. Field, Esq., and a lieutenant from the Niagara, from whom we received a letter-bag, and the following communication:

MR. FIELD'S COMMUNICATION.

The squadron had experienced bad weather since leaving port, and were sixteen days reaching their destination; that they had made two unsuccessful attempts to lay the cable. On the 26th, when they made the second attempt, they succeeded in laying upwards of 40 miles, and were going along finely, when the communication suddenly ceased at 12.55, Sunday morning, June 27.

The ships then returned to the starting point (according to agreement,) and were waiting for the Agamemnon and Valorous to return. As soon as they should do so, a new splice would be made, and another attempt made to lay the cable.

We lost sight of the Niagara at 3.30 P. M., 27th. The Agamemnon and Valorous were not then in sight, and as it set in foggy soon after, I do not think the squadron joined before the next day.

Mr. Field seemed in good spirits and thought they should yet succeed in laying the cable.—No cause could be assigned by those on board the Niagara for the breaking of the cable the second time, as it did not break near the ship. The weather was fine and the sea smooth at the time. The stormy weather had caused much delay and some injury to the squadron.—One ship had a coal bunker break loose, and broke the leg of one sailor and the arm of another. They were all well on board the Niagara; the machinery worked finely, and the ship performed well in all respects.

The weather has been very stormy and unsettled ever since parting, sometimes blowing a gale from the westward.

Ship Alice Munroe,
J. S. COMINGS, Master.

July 3, 1858.—Lat. 47.30 N., lon. 47.30 W.,

LATER.—We are informed by Telegraph that the cable broke after 200 miles of it had been laid.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

From the N. Y. Herald of July 17th.

On Thursday evening about ten o'clock a terrible accident occurred on the New York and Erie railroad. The night express train, which left Jersey City at twenty minutes past five o'clock, and was heavily loaded with passengers, a large portion of whom left the cars at Paterson and other stations, proceeded on its way until within six or seven miles of Port Jervis.

It would appear that at this point, a few minutes' walk from a little station called Hollow, the two hindmost cars were thrown off the track by the breaking of a rail after the greater part of the train had passed over. The cars were thrown down an embankment, the last car being made a complete wreck. It is to be presumed that the breaking of the coupling saved the other cars from being dragged down also. The rest of the train stopped as soon as possible, and a horrible catastrophe met the view of the passengers who had luckily been in the forward cars and who escaped uninjured.

The two cars at the foot of the embankment were terribly smashed, and from among the splinters came all who could help themselves. The passengers in the forward cars were thrown into the greatest disorder by the sudden break, and on gaining their feet they opened the windows and doors of the cars, and heard the shouts and moans of dying and wounded beneath them. The greatest confusion prevailed, some running to and fro, calling on the conductor to stop the train, while others rang the bell-rope attached to the engine most vigorously.

The vice president of the railroad company, Mr. S. F. Headley, repaired to the scene at eleven o'clock, yesterday morning, having directions to make every provision for the comfort of the sufferers at the expense of the company. He arrived at the scene of the disaster at about four oclock, when he found some thirty men engaged in clearing the track and removing the *debris*.

The train consisted of an engine and tender, two baggage cars, and five passenger cars, all filled. Where the disaster occurred is a long straight track on filled ground, with a slight incline. The locomotive and three passenger cars passed over safe, and it is supposed that the three cars struck the rail and broke about two feet in length off. The wheel of the fourth car went off and sunk in the ground, dragging the last car off the line entirely. The cars dragged along about twenty-five rods gradually, when the coupling broke and they were precipitated in a slanting direction down the embankment. The rear car only rolled over once, and the track fell directly through, crushing it into atoms. There were about forty passengers in each car, who were scattered amongst the ruins. The fourth car rolled over once and lodged on piles of stones, crushing the sides and tearing some of the seats away.

After the accident, a number of men were collected to clear the ruins away, and it was found that the rear car had suffered most. The injured were removed to the embankment, and as quickly as possible were taken to Port Jervis, where they arrived at eleven, twelve and one o'clock. Some thirty-six of the injured people were taken to Foster's Fowler House; the remainder, some ten or twelve, to the Delaware House. Five persons were taken out dead, and another poor creature died whilst he was being removed.

☞ John McDish, a giant from Georgia, passed through Norfolk on Friday. He weighs 300 pounds, and is said to be 7 feet in height.

PORTER, THE SUNDAY SCHOOL DEFAULTER.—Mr. Fred. W. Porter, the defaulting agent of the American Sunday School Union, whose fall made such a sensation a short time since, has at length made a full and complete confession of the great wrong he has done. He stood very high in the society and in the church, and he was almost the last man who would have been suspected to be guilty of so foul a deed. In a letter recently laid before the board of the Sunday School Union, he has made a complete confession. He began his wrong-doing nineteen years ago! The plan was the same that he pursued to the last. His temptation began with the mulberry and silkworm speculation nineteen years ago, and under the garb of religion he has for that long time carried on his dishonest plans. He allows that at the start he knew it was wrong; but he hoped to be able to meet the notes as they matured. But, as he was unable to do so, he was compelled to renew his notes and pay a heavy bonus. Thus, for nineteen years, he has been treading the thorny path of sin, praised for virtues that he knew he did not possess, and taking of sacrament, which, according to his own professed faith, was adding damnation to himself with each unworthy reception. He defrauded the society out of over $80,000; but the Philadelphia broker who aided him to the dishonest gain promptly paid all the notes that his name was on, and the loss was lessened nearly $40,000. Mr. Porter confesses that in the nineteen years of fraud he has used the name of the society to the large amount of $600,000, by renewals and re-issues. No wonder he is a sick man—one whom, if the law does not reach, the grave will soon cover up. Nineteen years of fraud and crime, and perpetrated in the name of religion, with despair looking him in the face, exposure waiting for him at the corners of each street, with remorse gnawing at his heart, and the worm that dies not hastening to his repast! Mr. Porter's confession will not be made public. —*Cor. of the Boston Journal.*

HOW VIRGIL D. PARIS GOT HIS NAME.—Everybody remembers how Mr. Frog was induced to call his son after Governor Bull, of Georgia, but the following may be new:

Virgil D. Paris, of Maine, has been appointed naval storekeeper at Portsmouth, N. H. vice Redding, removed.

There is a funny story told about the manner in which this Mr. Virgil Delphini Paris got his name. His father, an honest but unlettered man, on the day of the young gentleman's birth happened to take up an old "Delphini" edition of Virgil, printed in France. It being all Latin, except the title page, the old man interested himself with that, after spelling over it for some time, he managed to make out these three words,

"VIRGIL DELPHINI;"
"*Paris*,"

the last being the place of publication.

"Ah," said he, "Paris must be some relation of mine. A mighty smart man he is, too, to have writ sich a whaling big book as this, and all in Greek. I'll name my son arter him."—And so the preseat worthy bearer of the cumbrous sobriquet was christened. In spite of his name he has held high honors, having been Governor of the State of Maine for four years.

OHIO FREE NEGRO COLONIES.—The *Xenia News*, in a couple of issues, has been exposing the moral and social condition of the free negroes in that community. We make the following extract from one of its articles:

"What is the fact as developed in Greene county? What has been added to our strength, as a producing community, by the influx of negroes? We find, upon examination, that some two or three hundred negroes are idle loafers, either living off the fruits of gambling, or are those whose masters have, with their freedom, given them property money. Others subsist by picking up quarters and halves in choring about town. While a few may be found, like men, in the country, engaged in agricultural employment, the majority prefer to live about Xenia, and earn a precarious subsistence from day to day. Another characteristic, and still worse one, is, that when they get money it goes like water. The darkey loves his good dinners, his good clothes, and the other useless et ceteras of life, too well to resist gratifying his taste as long as there is a shot in the locker. Nor are they thrifty, when supplied with munificence to start the world with. A gentleman from the South, who has quartered upon a farm in our county some of his emancipated slaves, during a late visit details the following facts: He said he found everything going to ruin about the place; the work thriftlessly done; the negroes living like nabobs, and supporting numbers of their friends, whose purses were empty; and in a few years, if things went on as they were going, they must come to poverty.

"What good will such a class of persons do the community? Unless pauperism and crime are esteemed as benefits, none whatever.

THE DELAWARE DIVISION of the Pennsylvania Canal was purchased of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company last week, by Messrs. E. W. Clarke & Co., on behalf of a number of capitalists of Philadelphia, for the sum of $1,775,000, that sum being the highest and best offered. The principal parties in interest are understood to be Messrs. J. V. Williamson, A. S. & G. Roberts, A. G. Fell, Clarke & Co., William Longstreth, the Messrs. Borie, Charles Henry Fisher, Judge Hepburne, Ephraim Marsh, of New Jersey, and some others. Included in the list, we are told, there are five Presidents of Banks, Railroads and Canals.—The persons named are of unquestioned means, and wholly unexceptionable as purchasers on the score of ability and probity of character.—They represent a very large interest in the Lehigh coal region, outside of the Lehigh Navigation Company. It is understood that after the bargain was consummated, the payment of $75,000 made, and the terms of the agreement approved by the Governor, a bid was made by the Lehigh Navigation Company, but was ruled out. The new Company has been organized as "the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal Company," and has elected Jay Cook, Esq., President. The terms of payment are as follows:

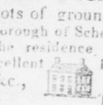
Mortgage bonds, at 6 per cent,	$1,200,000
Preferred 8 per cent. stock,	100,000
Ten monthly payments of $40,000, secured by collaterals,	400,000
Cash, on the execution of the papers,	75,000
	$1,775,000

THEATRICAL EXECUTION.—Isaac L. Wood was executed at Genesee, Livingston county, N. Y., last Friday, for the murder of his brother's widow by poison. "As the drop fell," says the Rochester *Union*, "the band played a solemn dirge!" We suppose the next thing will be the firing of a *feu de joie*, or a national salute, of thirty-two guns! Who says we are not a progressive people?

MARRIED:

On the 18th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, by Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. Henry Moses to Miss Elizabeth Hickey.

LANDS FOR SALE.

TWO choice lots of ground, situate on main-street, in the Borough of Schellsburg, Bedford county, adjoining the residence of John Smith, Esq., having an excellent  DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, &c., thereon erected.

—ALSO—

Three tracts of fine lime stone land, well set with timber, containing one hundred acres in each tract, situate in Morrison's Cove, South Woodberry township, Bedford co., adjoining lands of John K. Teeter and others.

ALSO—Two tracts of timber land, situate in the Stillwater District, Minnesota, containing respectively 160 and 120 acres.

ALSO—One tract of white pine timber land, containing 900 acres, situate on the line of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road, in Allegheny township, Somerset county, eighteen miles west of Cumberland, having thereon erected a large Dwelling House, large Bank Barn, Saw-mill, &c.

ALSO—A number of tracts of timber lands in Bedford and Fulton counties.

ALSO—Several tracts of iron ore and coal lands in Bedford county, on the line of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.

Terms easy. Apply to
W. P. SCHELL,

Bedford, July 9, 1858.—6w.

A Two-Story Frame House
AND
FIVE ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale a new TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, together with FIVE ACRES OF GROUND, situate along the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike road, in Allegheny township, Somerset county, adjoining John Corly, Wm. Barrick and others. The property is in good order, and has all the necessary out-buildings thereon erected—the property is very desirable for a good mechanic or laboring man, as it has every convenience and located in a good neighborhood. Terms easy.

MARY SPROAT.

N. B. For further information, address the subscriber at Buena Vista, Bedford county, Pa.

July 9, 1858. M. S.

STOP & LOOK
AT THE GREAT
Bargains!
THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!!

Oster, Manspeaker & Carn, Respectfully present their sincere thanks to their numerous friends and patrons for their kind and very liberal patronage, since opening the

New Store,

and respectfully beg leave to announce, that they are now receiving and opening the

Second supply of new Summer Goods,

embracing a large and attractive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

adapted to the present and approaching season, together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Queensware, Cutlery, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

a large and varied assortment of D. Rodney King & Co's Philadelphia made, Ladies, Misses and Children's fine Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Ties, &c., &c.

Having purchased our goods at the very lowest possible CASH prices, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever. Come in and see—we will take great pleasure in showing our goods, whether you wish to buy or not. [Bedford, July 9, '58.—3m.]

Bedford Springs.

THIS well-known and delightful Summer Resort will be open for the reception of Visitors on the 16th of June, and kept open till the 1st of October.

The new and spacious Buildings erected last year are now fully completed, and the whole establishment has been furnished in a superior style, and the accommodations will be of a character not excelled in any part of the United States.

The Hotel will be under the management of Mr. A. G. ALLEN, whose experience, courteous manners, and attention to his guests, give the amplest assurance of comfort and kind treatment.

The Company have made extensive arrangements to supply dealers and individuals with "Bedford Water" by the barrel, carboy, and in bottles, at the following prices, at the Springs, viz:

For a barrel (mulberry)	$1 00
Do. (Oak)	3 00
½ Do. (mulberry)	3 00
½ Do. (Oak)	2 00
Carboy, 10 gallons	2 25
Bottles, 1½ pint, per dozen	1 50

The barrels are carefully prepared, so that purchasers may depend upon receiving the Water fresh and sweet.

All communications should be addressed to
THE BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS CO.,
July 9, 1858–6t. Bedford County, Pa.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post office, at Bedford, Penn'a., July 1st, 1858. ☞ Persons calling for letters in this list will be particular to say they are advertised.

Alstadt John R, Borriby S. C., Beard Daniel, Bennet Artemas, Bowman John, Borlan Patrick, Buckler Calhoun, Bowman William C., Beaver Daniel, Crawford F. J., Carver Mary, Carson Daniel, Donnelly Alex., Esq., 2, Eattass William, Major, Fluck George, Griffith Jesse, Geraty John, Giles H. M., Giles E. C. Mrs., Graybill John, Gallaher William McKee, Esq., Henry John, Heafler Jacob, Harbaugh John, 2, Hunt Elizabeth, Hollon Mary J. Miss, Hielman Wainwright, 7, Kline Zenas, Koons Isaac, Kirby William, Leasure George M., Longenecker Sam'l, Maiken William, McCleary Mary Ann Miss, McCleary John, McGirr, Rosana Miss, Moss James Mrs., McFarlin John, Markband James, 3, Nailer George Mrs., Ogden Perry, Pierson Elder, J., Probst G. C. Rev., Panning John, Reichart Hilmine Miss, Reed James, Robbinson John, Stoner Saimuel W., Luly H. J., Slagle Absalom, Sohr Henry H. Esq., Seeper Alex., Snyder J. B., Shartzer Elizabeth Miss, Speck Henry, Smousegr George, Vonsycle Geo. W., Wheelock, Osborn & Co., Wilhar Lovina Miss, Williams Mary Miss, Welsh George H., Weight Aaron, Zimmers Annie E. Miss.

Bedford Pa., July 9, 1858. } JNO A. MOWRY, P. M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Henry Shuters, late of Liberty township, deceased—all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS, NORRIS.
of James' Creek, Huntingdon co., Adm'r.
July 9, 1858–6t.

SUMMER COATS,

Cheap for cash and of an excellent quality, for sale at REED & MINNICH'S.

The Bedford Gazette.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Pay up!—Persons indebted to this office for Job work and advertising are respectfully requested to make payment as soon as possible.—We are compelled to make this requisition upon our friends, as we are desirous of paying our debts.

Franklin High School—Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.—This institution will open for the reception of pupils, on the first day of October, next. It is said to afford great advantages to those desiring to obtain a good education cheaply.

Mislaid.—If our friend L———, of Elbinsville, will furnish us with another copy of his communication, we will publish it with pleasure. It has been mislaid.

The Second Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church, in this place, will be held on next Sabbath, the 25th inst. Rev. Mr. Guyer is expected to be present on the occasion.

A Bold Rascal.—On Tuesday, the 13th inst., a man calling himself "William Monroe," hired a mare of Mr. Valentine Steckman, of this place, saying that he wished to go to Kellerman's Mills, in this county. Instead, however, of returning the mare he took her on to Cumberland, Md., where he tried to sell her. Mr. Steckman pursued him but did not succeed in overtaking him. The mare has, however, since been recovered. Monroe being still at large. It is said that this fellow, Monroe, is known about Cumberland by the name of Benjamin Smallwood.

Bedford Springs.—There are now about 250 visitors at the Springs, whilst more are daily arriving. The indications are that there will be more visitors here this season than ever before.

☞ We have the pleasure of laying before our readers another poetical gem from the same pen whose effusions we have frequently referred to in terms of praise. It is rarely, indeed, that we find in *any* newspaper, an *original* poem that comes up to the standard of the following

LINES.

Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Since the pride, which is earthly, must ever be bowed:—
How empty is honor! how vain is all fame!
We enjoy but the shadow, and know but the name.

The glory and power of earth:—where are they?
They are broken and shivered, like idols of clay!
The empires men founded—the deeds they have done,
Are but wrecks, and a vanity under the sun.

The brightest and fairest must fade and decay,
A doom, that nor beauty nor manhood can stay;
Our pathway is clouded with pain and with sorrow—
And the joy of to-day brings the grief of to-morrow.

Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Since the ermine and robe must give place to the shroud.
There they mingle—the greatest and least—in the dust,
Where nothing remains, save a hope and a trust;—

Yes! a hope and a trust, that the spirit shall rise
To a holier home beneath happier skies;—
That its sorrows shall win it a glory above,
And the pride, which it cherished, shall melt into love.

To Destroy Rats.—A friend of ours says he has found, by long experience, that the most effectual way to destroy rats is to place a copy of the New York *Tribune* in their holes. The rats gnaw at it to get it out of the way, get a snuff of the brimstone that is disseminated direct from Satan's headquarters, thro' its columns, and then give one tremendous sneeze, by which they are blown into atoms. It is said that Garrison's *Liberator* would have the same effect, only the brimstone smells so far off the rats cannot be got to approach it.—*Harrisburg Herald*

A Perilous Position of a Man up a Tree.—The Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin tells the following story:

"Mrs. Farmingham, wife of the master mechanic of the Galena & Chicago Union railroad at this point, made a very narrow escape from drowning last week. It appears that she was being conveyed by a hired man to Pecotonica. When they were within about a mile and a half of that point they were compelled to leave their carriage and take to a boat, into which they stepped with two gentlemen, who were waiting to be carried over. They had rowed some distance when a dog which was swimming alongside put his paws upon the side of the boat, upsetting it, and precipitating its occupants into about ten feet water. Two of the men swam ashore. The other succeeded in reaching a tree near by, up which he clambered. Mrs. Barmingham, after sinking twice, was caught by the man in the tree, and held until persons from shore came to their relief, in about three quarters of an hour. The only injury Mrs. B. sustained was the chafing of her arms in holding to the tree, and severe cold. After the gentleman had secured a footing in the tree he found he had a necklace, in the shape of a rattlesnake. He succeeded in releasing himself from this dangerous companion without injury.

One of the gentlemen lost his wallet, containing $100 in money, besides valuable papers."

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

The receipts of Cloverseed are trifling, and it is taken on arrival at $4 50 a 4 62½ per 64 lbs. No sales of Timothy or Flaxseed.

The Flour market remains without animation. About 1000 bbls. fresh ground sold for shipment at $5 for extra and $5 40 for extra family, including some Western extra family at $4 50. Superfine is offered at $4 37½, without buyers. The sales to the trade have been within the range of these quotations.

Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

The receipts of Wheat are small, and it is steady demand at $1 a 1 08 per bushel for old and new Red; $1 12½ for mixed; and $1 10 a 1 20 for White.

Rye is wanted, and 500 bushels Pennsylvania brought 70 cents.

Corn comes forward slowly, and sells freely at 36c. for Yellow and 28c. for White.

Oats are steady at 42c. per bushel.

Whiskey is scarce, and firm at 25 a 26c. for hhds., and 24c. for Drudge.

Bedford Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Flour,	$4	Butter,	12½ cts.
Wheat, per bu.	85	Eggs, per doz.	10 "
Rye, "	50 cts.		
Buckwheat, per bu.	40 "	Lard "	10 "
Barley, "	50 "	Onions, per bu.	37½ "
Oats, "	25 "	Corn, "	40 "
Potatoes, "	37½		

New Advertisements.

$15 Reward!

THE above reward will be paid by the subscriber for the apprehension of a certain BENJAMIN SMALLWOOD, who on Tuesday the 13th day of July, inst., hired from the undersigned a bay mare which he has not yet returned; but has been trying to sell. He assumes different names and is supposed to belong to a gang of horse thieves.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.
Bedford, July 23, 1857.

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE Pamphlet Laws of the State have been received at the Prothonotary's Office, and are ready for distribution among those entitled to receive them. S. H. TATE,
july 23, '58. Prot'y.

Bedford County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for said County of Bedford, on the 3d day of May, 1858, before the Judges of the said court,

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Geo. Harker, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, to wit: the issue of John, Sarah Jane, William Henry Phœbe Ellen, and George Edmund, of whom Daniel Barley is guardian, George, Elizabeth Funk, dec'd, leaving issue, Louisa, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, and has for her guardian Geo. B. Holsinger; Jane Holsinger, wife of George B. Holsinger, all residing in Bedford county, except Elias Funk. To be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, on the 5th Monday, 30th day of August, A. D 1858, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased undisposed of at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand and the seal of said court at Bedford, this 7th day of May, 1858.

Attest— SAM'L H. TATE,
Wm. S. Fluke, Sh'ff. Proth'y.

Novel and Extraordinary!

NEW SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS
of the
UNITED STATES JOURNAL
PUBLISHING HOUSE.

ENCOURAGED by the unexampled success of our novel and extraordinary Premium Offers, in the circulation of the long-established and popular pictorial monthly, the *United States Journal*, and in the sale of our valuable Books, we now announce our new programme of premiums for the season of 1858 and 1859, embracing the celebrated Art Union Series of twelve large and Splendid Steel Plate Engravings, and a schedule of Gold Watches, Rich Jewelry of all kinds, Gold Pens, etc., offered on a scale of liberality surpassing all previous offers.

Our Jewelry is composed exclusively of the richest first-class articles, warranted to be solid gold, or precisely as represented, and every person selects his own premium. Ours is the only Publishing House that offers premiums on this plan, or that furnishes this class of Jewelry.

The following is a list of a few of the articles, with the amount of the club for which it is given as a premium, and the postage required for its delivery by mail:

Splendid detached Lever, Enameled Dial, eighteen caret Gold Watch, warranted a perfect time-keeper	$60 00	
Elegant Lepine Enameled Dial 18 caret Gold Watch	50 00	
Large Double-Slide Gold Pencil and Gold Pen warranted to be solid gold throughout	6 00	Postage. 9c
Beautiful Gold Pencil warranted to be solid gold throughout	2 00	9c
Gold Pencil, Gold Watch Key, and Gold Tooth Pick combined	8 00	9c
Extension Silver Case Pencil (warranted same as coin) and Gold Pen	2 50	9c
Rich Gold Band Bracelet	4 00	9c
Fancy Gold Mosaic Bracelet	8 00	9c
Superb lined Gold Locket, engraved and turned	4 00	6c
Set of Gold Cameo Ear Drops	6 00	6c
Set of Gold Coral Ear Drops	6 00	6c
Gold Cameo Pin for Lady	5 00	6c
Gold Florentine Pin for Lady	5 00	6c
Gold Bar Cluster Pin for Gentleman	2 00	3c
Set of Gold Cameo Studs	3 00	3c
Set of Engraved, Lined Gold Studs	2 00	3c
Set of Gold Cornelian Sleeve Buttons for Lady or Gentleman	4 00	3c
Superb Friendship Ring, solid sixteen caret gold, richly enameled	4 00	3c
A Miss's Ring, solid sixteen caret gold, set with stone	2 00	3c

Among the Engravings are:

The signing of the Death Warrant of Lady Jane Grey, from the celegrated painting by Daniel Huntington. 22 inches long by 17 inches wide $1 00 12c

The Trapper's Last Shot, from the great painting by W. Ranny, 18x24 1 00 12c

The Angler's Daughter, from the great painting by Landseer 50 9c

Sparking, from the painting by F W Edwards 50 9c

(For full Schedule, see our Catalogue.)

The United States Journal contains sixteen large folio pages, ably edited and profusely illustrated.—Price only 50 cents a year.

Our Catalogue contains over 1,000 of the most useful, entertaining, and popular works of the day.

Any person sending us 50 cents or more, either for the Journal or for Books at the lowest prices, is entitled to the same amount in any of the premiums of his own selection from the schedule. He is also entitled to extra Premiums amounting to $1, and extra Books or Journals amounting to $1 for every club of $10, thus receiving for $10, Books or Journals amounting to $11, and Premiums to $11. The amount to prepay postage on the Premiums, should accompany each order.

Every reader is invited to form a club, and we wish to arrange with some person at every Post Office, to act as local agent and correspondent, who will be richly paid therefor.

Specimens and Catalogues sent free on application. Send on a few subscriptions at once, and select your premiums from the above, or when you receive the Catalogue. J M EMERSON & CO., Publishers,
july 23, 1858. 406 Broadway, New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of Benjamin Davis, late of the State of Iowa, dec'd—all persons therefore knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE C. DAVIS,
of St. Clair township, Adm'r.
July 16, 1858.

OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT,
cheap, durable and pretty, already ground at Hartley's. (j 18,'57.

ARNOLD'S WRITING INK.
A genuine article for sale at
june 25,'58. REED & MINNICH'S.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Bedford, in the matter of the exceptions filed to the account of Samuel H. Tate, Esq., Assignee of Sansom & Gephart, John P. Reed, appointed auditor to report upon the exceptions, state an account, and report a distribution of the funds in the hands of the assignee to and amongst the creditors, and the evidence.

The auditor will attend to the duties of the above appointment, on Monday, the 16th day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at his office in the borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN P REED,
July 16, 1858. Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Bedford, in the matter of the distribution of the money in the hands of David Patterson, one of the Executors of the last will &c., of William Patterson, dec'd, John P. Reed, appointed auditor to ascertain the advancements made to the heirs, and report the distribution of the balance.

The auditor will attend to the duties of the above appointment on Saturday, the 14th day of August, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his office in the borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED.
July 16, 1858. Auditor.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Bedford, to distribute the money in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., administrator of the estate of Abraham Sparks, dec'd, amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Thursday, the 22d day of July, at his office in the borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED,
July 2, 1858. Auditor.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

THE heirs and legal representatives of Mrs. Sophia Mower, late of Colerain township, deceased, viz: Eliza, intermarried with Elijah Weaver, in the State of Ohio, Rebecca, intermarried with Joshua Filler, Nancy, intermarried with Jacob Hoss, in Wood County, Ohio, Sarah, intermarried with Emanuel J. Diehl, and Elizabeth intermarried with Levi Kegg, are hereby notified that an inquisition to value and appraise the real estate of said dec'd, viz: a house and lot in the town of Rainsburg, adjoining Joshua Filler and others, will be held on the premises, on Monday, the 26th day of July, inst., when and where all may attend who see proper.

Sheriff's Office, } WM. S. FLUKE,
Bedford, July 2, '58 } Sheriff.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS William Iams, late of Southampton township, Bedford county, died seized of the following described real estate, viz: The Mansion Tract containing about four hundred and seventy acres, adjoining lands of Thomas Leasure, Joseph Bennett, George Earthelow, John Bennett and others—one other tract containing about one hundred and fifty acres, adjoining lands of Hezekiah Tewell, George Tewell, David Howsall and others. One other tract containing about fifty acres, adjoining lands of Westley Perdew, the next described tract and others. Also the undivided one third part of a tract containing four hundred and seventy four acres or thereabouts, adjoining lands of Joseph Bennett, Westley Perdew, and the last above described tract, all situate in Southampton township, Bedford county.

Leaving issue eight heirs, to wit: Wm. M. Iams, Isaac Iams, John Iams, now deceased, leaving two children, Mary and Sarah Iams, the last of whom is a minor and has no guardian, Richard Iams, (who is now in Allegheny county, Pa.,) Moses and Aaron Iams the petitioners, and Jacob and Henry Iams, all except Richard residing in Bedford county.

Notice is therefore given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the said premises, on Wednesday, the 28th day of July, 1858, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, } WM. S. FLUKE,
Bedford, July 2, '58 } Sheriff.

The "Right of Search"

WILL not be denied to any one wishing to purchase a new coat at Loyer's

Emporium

OF FASHION!

where has just been received a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's dress and furnishing goods, consisting, in part, of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
CRAVATS,
GLOVES, &c., &c.

all of which are offered to the public at a low figure.

Clothes made to order on short notice.

Call and buy one of those beautiful coats made only by

Colin Loyer, Merchant TailoR,
Of the finest fashionable
Lasting goods, both plain and fancy,
Into Bedford ever brought TO
Neatly clothe "ye people" civil.

Bedford, July 2, 1858.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

the well known Tavern Stand and Store House in the town of Woodberry, situate on lot No. 5, on the plan of said town 66 feet by 190 feet, now in the occupancy of William Pierson.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

All near the Rail Roads and presenting good opportunities for investments.

O. E. SHANNON.
Bedford, July 2, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF
REAL ESTATE,
AT
RAY'S HILL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises, at the public house of Wm. Snell, on Ray's Hill, in East Providence township, on

Friday the 6th day of August, next,

the undivided interest of David and Catharine Manspeaker, in the Real Estate of which Jacob Snell died seized, being the same upon which the said Wm. Snell now resides, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, lying on each side of the turnpike, and having thereon erected a large TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, FRAME STABLE and other buildings.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms—Cash, at the confirmation of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
July 2, 1858. Guardian, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

Of good quality and well seasoned, for sale by REED & MINNICH'S.
july 9, 1858.

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.

The summer term will open Aug. 5th. Fall term, Oct. 21st, 1858, and winter term, Jan. 18th. Spring term, April 5th, 1859.

☞ Circulars with full particulars may be had of W. W. ERIM, A. B., Principal.

N. B. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed free of charge from Bedford, on the 4th August, by addressing a letter to Mr. Samuel Williams, of Rainsburg.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., June 4, '57–1y.

GREAT
ATTRACTION!
New and Cheap
Clothing Emporium.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford, and surrounding country, that he has opened out in Bedford, at the old and well known stand, known as the

"RISING SUN,"

an extensive Clothing Establishment, where he will always be found with a large and well selected stock of gentlemen, and boys' clothing. From his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed, either in his facilities for purchasing clothing at a low figure, or of selling them ower than any other store within 150 miles of this place.

Not wishing to enumerate the many different articles of clothing on hand he would merely state, that in part, his stock consists of coats ranging from 75 cents. to $18, pants from 50 cents, to $10, vests from 37½ cts, to $6. Also, shirts, collars, cravats, trunks, carpet sacks, &c., &c.

All persons wishing to purchase clothing or any thing else in my line, will never regret of calling at Leopolds No 1., cheap clothing Emporium, where you can get cheap and unheard of bargains—Come one, come all.

May 14, 1858. A. LEOPOLD.

New Goods.

The undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and customers, that they have just opened a very large and general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, as follows:

SILKS, CHALLIES, ALPACAS, DELAINES LAWNS, BERAGES, BRILLIANTS, FRENCH and AMERICAN CHINTZ, GINGHAMS, GLOVES, COLLARS, HOSIERY, &C., &C.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

Cloths,	Cassimeres,	Vestings,
Muslins,	Drillings,	Ticking,
Ky. Jeans,	Linens,	Sheetings,
Cottonades,	Flannels,	Cassinetts,
Nankeens,	Cambrics,	Checks,

CHEAP CARPETS,

White and Colored Chain, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, Rugs,

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,

Also, a large stock of fashionable READY MADE COATS.

Also, a full stock of Groceries, Wooden Ware, &c

Having selected our goods with great care, we are enabled to offer our customers VERY GREAT BARGAINS for cash, country produce, or on six months credit to punctual dealers. An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Apr. 30.

Bedford
RAIL ROAD!

Since the Charter has been granted for the "Bedford Rail Road," the citizens of Bedford have been much excited and interested upon the subject, the interest is not confined to the citizens of the town, but extends throughout the country, and crowds are daily rushing to

RUPP'S
NEW AND HANDSOME STORE,
In Anderson's Row,

where a large and attractive assortment of beautiful Spring and Summer goods are opening, which will be sold cheaper than ever offered before in this place.

The Stock consists in part of
Organdie Lawns, White & Printed Brilliants, Robes de Shaum, Barage de Laines, Robes A'Quilla, Lavellas
Challies, Plain & Figured
Swiss, Latest Style
Lawn Robes for
$1 50.

Mohair Mixture for 18¾ per yard.
De Laines of all discriptions from 6 cts to 25 per yard.
Lawns of various styles for 6 cts pre yard.
An extensive assortment of beautiful prints ranging from 4 cts to 12½ per yard.
MUSLINS OF ALL PRICES AND QUALITIES.
A large assortment of Ladies & Misses, gloves, & hosiery from the low figure of 5 cts up.
Pure linen hdkfs. for 5 cts and a full and complete assortment of ladies dress goods generally.
A large and well selected assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings. Consisting in part of
Black French & English Cloths.
Blue do do do.
Olive do do do.
Black Cassimere.
Black Doe Skin.
Fancy French & American Cassimeres.
VESTINGS.
Grenadines Plain & Figured.
Radzemire do do.
Velvets do do.
And a great variety of Marseilles vestings.
Fancy Silk & Lawn Neck Ties from 6¼ to 62½
A complete assortment of Ladies & Misses boots, shoes & gaiters, also a large stock of mens boots & shoes.
MY ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES CAN'T BE BEAT.

Brown Sugar for 6¼ cts per pound.				
Do do First rate	8	"	"	"
Do do Extra	"	10	"	"
White Sugars	"	12½, 14, &	15,	
First Rate Rio Coffee,		12½	per	pound
Extra do do		15	"	"
No 1 Java do		15	"	"
Best N. O. Molasses		12½	"	quart,
Good Syrup do		12½	"	"
Extra do do		18¾	"	"

GOOD CORN BROOMS FOR A DIME,

All of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest. Don't forget to call at RUPP'S NEW STORE IN ANDERSON'S ROW, one door east of Cessna and & Shannon's office, and opposite the Gazette Office.

G. W. RUPP.
April 30, 1858.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

LOOK OUT.

In order to pay our debts, we insist upon having our books squared either by notes, or cash, and will be forced to have all accounts not paid by August 1st, placed in the hands of a collector. So please save trouble and costs.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the subscribers, on the last Will and Testament of John Wertz, late of Cumberland Valley, Bedford County, dec'd—all persons indebted to Said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims on Said Estate will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

June 18, 1858. Henry Wertz, }
John J. Wertz, } Executors.

NOTICE.

GEO. B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of Geo. B. Amick & Bro., notifies all persons interested, that the Books of said firm are in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted, or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

The subscriber will continue the Mercantile Business at the "OLD STAND," where he will be happy to meet his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a very short time a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

St. Clairsville, June 11, '58. GEO. B. AMICK.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS Michael Putt, late of Liberty township, Bedford county, died seized of the following described Real Estate, to wit: two tracts of land situate in Liberty township aforesaid, one tract thereof the mansion, containing one hundred and thirty seven acres and allowance, with a dwelling house, barn, grist-mill, saw-mill, and other improvements thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Putt,——Fackler and others—one other tract, containing ten acres, adjoining the above, with a tenant house and stable thereon.

Leaving a widow named Elizabeth, and issue ten children, viz: Jacob, since dead, having conveyed his share to the petitioner, Samuel, residing in Illinois, Catharine, intermarried with Wm. Figart, the petitioner, William Putt, Elizabeth, intermarried with Henry Savits, Mary, intermarried with George Russell, Joseph Putt, Rosanna, intermarried with David Russell, Sarah and Susan Putt, the last named yet in her minority.

Notice is therefore given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on said premises on Wednesday the 4th day of August, 1858.

Sheriff's Office, } WM. S. FLUKE,
Bedford, July 2, '58 } Sheriff.

SHOEMENDING!

HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business at the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable*. Give me a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

June 11,'58. J. B. BAKER.

TO INVALIDS.

DR. HARDMAN,
ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN,
AND
Physician for Diseases of the LUNGS,

FORMERLY PHYSICIAN TO THE CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, AND INVALIDS RETREAT,

Author of "Letters to Invalids,"
Editor of the "Medical Stethoscope," &c.,
MAY BE CONSULTED AT BEDFORD, PA.,
"WASHINGTON HOUSE,"
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 11th, 1858.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medicated Inhalation as lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicines directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of the disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, comfort or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with Lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them *promptly curable*.

Paplapus and all other forms of female complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Diseases, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Piles, &c. &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.
No charge for consultation.
June 4, 1858.

Mrs. Agnes Sapp

Would respectfully announce to the public of Bedford and vicinity that she has just rec'd. a large and well-assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS,

Embracing a general assortment of staple and fancy articles, comprising in part, Superb Black and Fancy Silks, Robe A'Quilla, or Side Stripes, Lawn Robes, French Ducals, Berages, Tissues and Muslin De Laines, Lawns and Ginghams, White and Printed French Brilliants, Plain and emb'd. Swiss Muslins, Hosiery and corsets, all sizes for Ladies, Buttons, Braids and cords, Collars, Sleeves, Edgings and Inserting; a full supply of Mourning Goods; Silk Parasols; best Kid Gloves, of

all colors, Challies, Alpacas, Calicoes, Muslins, Flannels, Tickings, Summer Coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Linen and a general assortment of Boys' Wear; a large lot of Shoes and Gaiters, Moroccos, Linings and Bindings, together with a general assortment of Groceries, Paints, Oils and Varnish.

N. B. Hardware at cost for cash, or six months credit to punctual customers—embracing almost every article in the hardware line.

April 30., 6 m.

All kinds of goods sold at REED & MINNICH'S for Cash or Produce.

ATTENTION, MARKSMEN!

JOHN BORDER,
GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.
May 21,'58.-1y.

THE
Liver Invigorator.

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

Is one of the best purgative and liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strenthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, suffers in consequence and the whole system of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supply by flow of bile, invigoring food to digest well, ing in their place a healthing tone and health to orating the stomach, and removing the cause of purifying the blood, giving radical cure. the whole machinery, the disease—effecting a

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is suficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia. ☞One dose of two teaspoonfulls will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction, removes the cause of the disease and makes a perfect cure. Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus and a preventive of Cholera.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness. One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.—One dose often repeated cures, Chronic Diarrhœa, in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose. One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in Children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

☞A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Agne, Chill Fever and all Fevers of a Billious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues. All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor 315 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.

May 14, 1858.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF
A FINE HEAD OF
RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

Talk of beauty, and it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt.

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the grey, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

Deep River, Con., July 23, 1858.

Mr. Levenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together. I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure. I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing, it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length where it was all off. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this.—I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect,

RUFUS PRATT.

Phila., Sept., 9, 1857.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact had. I have used but two half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it.

Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.
No. 464 Vine street.

Vincennes, Ia., June 22, 1856.

Prof. O. J. Wood: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years, been in the habit of using, other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair. Respectfully yours,

WILSON KING.

O. J. WOOD & Co., 212 Broadway, New York, (in the great New York Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all Druggists.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.

May 14, 1858.

Sign of the Lock!

HARDWARE,

FARM-IMPLEMENT AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING AND

VARIETY STORE.

WILLIAM HARTLEY

Has just opened and is constantly receiving at his new store, corner of "Bedford Hall," one door East of A B Cramer's store, an elegant and large stock of Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, and Agricultural Implements. His stock consists in part of

Carpenter's tools,
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all descriptions,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,
Paints, oils, and varnish, Iron and Steel of all descriptions, Wall Paper and hundreds of other articles.

He respectfully invites the patronage of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, feeling confident that he can satisfy them in the price and quality of his goods.

Remember, things sold by him are *warranted* as *represented* so that none can be deceived; and any article not in his line not on hand will be furnished at 4 days notice cheerfully at Eastern retail price.

N. B. Believing that the present credit system is disadvantageous to every body, he will trust no man longer than 6 months, but will sell *cheaper for cash* than goods of like quality have ever been bought in Bedford. Call and examine his stock, judge for yourself, and we think you will be pleased with the goods, the prices and the system.

He keeps on hand, or will cheerfully furnish every thing needed in this county and brought from the East, excepting only dry goods and groceries.

March, 26, 1858.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES.

R. FRANCE & CO., MANAGERS.

Caution Notice.

Persons living at a distance should be extremely cautious of whom they order Lottery Tickets or Certificates of packages of Tickets. The country is flooded with bogus and swindling Lotteries. Every inducement is held out to get persons to invest money in them. Capital Prizes of from $20,000 to $40,000 head their schemes —with tickets at One Dollar. $100,000 Capital Prizes are offered, tickets $5. All such, in every instance, are frauds; if money is sent for tickets, it is so much thrown away without the shadow of a chance of getting a prize. Beware of all Lotteries where the Capital Prize is unusually large in comparison to the price of tickets. In every instance where large prizes are offered for a small cost of tickets, put it down as a certain fraud.

The Kentucky State Lottery for the benefit of the Shelby College, under our management, is the only Lottery in the United States which is legally decided by the Maryland drawings; all other Lotteries which purport to be decided by the Maryland Drawings, are frauds.

THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES.

Purchase in the Maryland State Lotteries, then you are sure of being right. And in ordering the Maryland Lotteries, you are sure of honest and fair drawings.

One thing look to, and that is, if you order from any licensed vender in Baltimore, do not receive any but Managers' tickets and Managers' Printed Certificates of Packages. The Managers' Certificates have the number printed, and have the lithographed signature of R. France & Co.

No one has a right to send his individual certificates, and if he does it, be sure there is a fraud at the bottom of it.

R. FRANCE & Co.
Managers of Maryland State Lotteries.

NOTICE TO FARMERS!

THE subscriber having taken charge of the Mills and Warehouse at Hopewell, makes the following proposition to farmers and produce dealers, to wit:

All grain placed in the mills, intended for the Hopewell or Broadtop markets, or to be forwarded to any of the Eastern cities, will be conveyed from the mills to the warehouse, and loaded in the cars, free of charge. The mills have been thoroughly repaired, and are capable of doing as good work as any mill in the county.

The largest market price paid for all kinds of produce. JOHN F. LOWRY.

Hopewell, May 7, 1858.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

FRESH and genuine seeds from Philadelphia by express, at Hartley's. Also sugar cane seed. [mar. 26, '58]

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bdford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Cessna & Shannon.

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washinghton Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

W. J. BAER. G. W. BENFORD. B. F. MEYERS.

BAER, BENFORD & MEYERS,

ATTORNIES AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to their care. ☞ Mr. Baer will be in regular atttendance at Court. Office on Juliana street, same as formerly occupied by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. [jan '58.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully preprred to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856-

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THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞ Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

☞ *BAZAR!*

BAZAR!

HAVE you called at the Ladies' BAZAR in

"ANDERSON'S Row?"

Mrs. H. D. Peugh, has just returned from the *Eastern Cities*, with a handsome assortment of Ladies' and Children's fancy goods—Have you seen them?

Her Millinery is not to be surpassed in beauty and elegance of style, and at prices astonishingly cheap. Bonnets, white and colored, from 37½ cents up.—Ladies' Misses and Children's jockey caps, exquisitly nice and new in style, French and American flowers, a large and well selected assortment, not to be excelled in quality and cheapness. Ribbons without number, of various styles and colors, Ladies' dress caps, head dresses, and also, various kinds of useful and fancy articles for Ladies' toilets.

DRESS GOODS

Consisting in part of robes, challies, ducals, mous de laines, lawns, barages, (some as low as 12½ cents) robe a quille, French muslins, silks, black and colored, summer silks, various styles; also handsome shawls, mantillas, lace caps, dusters, &c.

EMBROIDERIES,

Such as sleeves, collars, infant's waists, and a superior lot of French setts, handkerchiefs, edgings, laces, &c.

Calicoes and Cotton Goods, of all descriptions. Ginghams, ranging in prices from six, eight, ten, to twelve cents.

Hosiery, gloves, and mitts; carpet bags, travelling baskets, toys, perfumery, and jewelry.

A large assortment of ladies' and children's shoes, purchased at reduced prices, ladies' slippers at 50 cents; fine lasting gaiters at $1,25, other styles corresponding in price. Call and examine for yourselves.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH would embrace this opportunity, to tender to the public her thanks for the liberal patronage she has received, and hopes by a constant effort to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

May 7, 1858. MRS. H. D. PEUGH.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

☞ Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. Ashcom, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

BEDFORD

Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

FOUR AND SIX HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other county in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior anywhere.

THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind.—TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers. *HILL SIDE PLOUGHS*, of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country.—*Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, with steel shovels.*

Cultivators,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR—Roger's Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, made to order. All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines and Ploughs made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. BLACKSMITHING done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Bedford, May 21, 1858–6m. Machinist.

THE MORMONS RETREATING!!

Fresh

ARRIVAL

OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

just received

AT SHOEMAKERS' COLONADE STORE.

THE undersigned having just returned from the eastern cities, are now opening a splendid assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Mous. Delains, plain and figured Alpaccas, Lawns, Calicoes, Challies, Debages, etc., etc.

BLACK AND FANCY CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Summer Coatings Tweeds, Jeans, Linen, and a general assortment of boys' wear. A large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Cotton and Carpet Chain, Muslins. Flannels, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Green and Black Teas, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms Looking Glasses, Umbrellas,

and every thing that is generally kept in country stores—all which they will sell cheap.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

To punctual customers a credit of six months will be given.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

April 23, 1858.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a daily line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH

trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

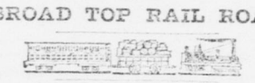
than on any other route from Bedford to that point. Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every morning, at 6½ o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and the Depot at Latrobe every morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg, (Sundays excepted. JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

February, 12, 1858–tf.

Huntingdon

AND

BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.

18  58.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after **Tuesday**, June 8th, 1858, two passenger trains a day each way, (Sundays excepted,) will run as follows:

BETWEEN HUNTINGDON AND HOPEWELL,

Leaving Huntingdon at 7.50 A. M., and 5.30 P. M.

—RETURNING—

Leave Hopewell at 10.50 A. M. and 8.00 P.M

Arrive at Huntingdon at 1. 14 P. M. and 10.10 P. M.

Connecting at Huntingdon with Trains East and West on Penn'a. Road.

The Trains on Shoup's run branch will enable persons to spend the day at Coalmont, Broad top city, or the mines, and return to Hopewell same day.

For further information inquire at the Office of the Company at Huntingdon.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
June 11, '58. Superintendent.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CUMBERLAND MD.,

ADJOINING THE DEPOT,

JOHN C. RIFFLE, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Coaches from Bedford, Greensburg and Washington, stop at this House. Persons going to Cumberland will find advantages, by stopping at the "American House," over that of any other in the place. (may 14, '58-1y.)

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Spruce & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Scantling—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co Feb 19, 1858

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS

One small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to *Dr. D. G. Walgen* No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton Proprietor.

Dr. W's treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Feb. 5, 58.—1 yr.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon' Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partners James Madary, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20, 1857. HENRY S. KING.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry al kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

FURNITURE

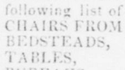
For Sale.

The subscriber being a practical workman, is now carrying on the cabinet making business at the east end of Bedford, next to the Foundry, and has on hand the best, and most fashionable stock of furniture, ever made. Please call and examine for yourselves before buying elsewhere, as great bargains can be had by giving him a call.

May 7, 1858. M. E. BARTEGES.

How to save Money!

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap Chairs and Cabinet Furniture,



can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need from a large stock now on hand which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this country.

You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture. You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices.

CHAIRS FROM	$4 50	to	36 00	per set
BEDSTEADS,	2 50	"	15 00	"
TABLES,	2 50	"	20 00	"
BUREAUS,	10 00	"	35 00	"
CUPBOARDS,	5 00	"	12 00	"
WASHSTANDS,	1 50	"	6 00	"
WORK STANDS,	1 00	"	5 00	"
CANDLE STANDS,	1 00	"	3 00	"

All other articles in proportion. All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

February 19, 1858.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED

and for sale—the celebrated Greencastle Grain Cradle, by

june 11,'58. G. W. RUPP.

CORN.—One Thousand bushels for sale—also Family flour—Prime new Bacon also—by

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Keep it Before the LADIES!—The largest assortment of Parasols in Bedford—bought for CASH, and sold at a small advance by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.

New Store, No. 1, Cheap Side.

Bedford, May 28, 1858.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

WAGONS.—Several new two horse waggons work warranted, for sale on a liberal credit or for country produce by A. B. CRAMER & Co. Feb. 19, 1858.

Cheese—Cheese, best quality, just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

Alcinda W Smith vs William Smith. } No 23, August Term, 1858, in the Common Pleas of Bedford County.

NOTICE is hereby given to the defendant in the above case that a subpœna and alias subpœna on libel for divorce have been issued, the last of which said writs is returnable 30th August, 1858, and that the said defendant is required to appear on or before said day and answer the complaint of the plaintiff as provided for by act of Assembly. WM. S. FLUKE,

June 11, 1858. Sheriff.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm name of Blymire & Hartley, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books, notes and accounts are in the hands of Wm. Hartley, who is hereby authorized to settle the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Blymire & Hartley will save costs by paying up before the books and notes are placed in the hands of a collector.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

March 26, 1858.

LOOK HERE!

Reed & Minich's

STORE.

Great Excitement,

THE

RAIL ROAD MEETING HAS COME OFF

AND BEDFORD IN ALL PROBABILITY WILL NOW LOOK AHEAD, BESIDES

REED AND MINNICH ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND SPLENDID *ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND FRESH,*

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

to be disposed of at prices so low that you would imagine the Rail Road already made.

Call and examine them and bring on your CASH, and all manner of PRODUCE, and you shall have bargains.

Dry Goods.

Black and fancy silks, madina and lavella cloths, side stripes or robe a'quilla, muslin delaines, organdie lawns, barage ducals, ginghams, and a fine assortment of white dress goods.

DRESS GOODS

AND TRIMMINGS OF

GREAT VARIETY, BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOTHS AND CASIMERES, SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS,

and jeans,

woollen and cotton flannels, sheeting muslin, linens for all purposes, towelings, and drillings.

QUEENSWARE and GLASSWARE.

An elegant and heavy assortment, not surpassed in Bedford county.

Boots and *Shoes,*

A large assortment of the best make, and newest and latest styles; ladies' gentlemens and boys' wear

GROCERIES.

Sugars white and brown, of all grades, syrup molasses, and all other articles usually kept in stores. It is impossible in an advertisement, to enumerate all our goods; come and see our stock, it will be shown with great pleasure, and before you go, you will be convinced that you have stopped in the right place to buy. REED & MINNICH.

May 3, 1858.

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary on the last Will and Testament of John Clair, late of Bedford borough, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said borough, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement. JOSEPH CLAAR,

June 11, 58. Executor.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞ A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞ The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞ Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞ Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

Fresh Supply of Groceries—Coffee, Sugars, Syrup, best quality, Green and Black, Teas, Best Pearl Starch &c., &c., just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

☞ "FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN."

Girard

Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

Philadelphia.

CAPITAL $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

WM M SWAIN, of Public Ledger.	
JOHN ANSPACH, Jr.,	GEO. W. WOODWARD
H. N. BURROUGHS,	JNO. W. CLAGHORN,
J. B. HUGHES,	WM C RUDMAN,
WM S BOYD,	C D SHOEMAKER,
JER. WALKER,	THO. CRAVEN,
FRANCIS PETERS,	H R COGGSHALL,
JNO. McCLURE,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M D.

Hon. JOEL JONES, President.

A S GILLET, Vice President.

JOHN S McMULLIN, Secretary.

JAS. B. ALVORD, Assistant Secretary.

☞ All claims hitherto presented against this Company, properly audited and adjusted, *have been paid.* The "Girard" is not a "Mutual" Company. Persons insuring in it need only pay the premium on their Policy, no assessment being made upon them in case of losses by the Company.

BENFORD & MEYERS,
Agents for Bedford county.

April 23, 1858.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop!

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndoller & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F. LOWRY.
C. W. ASHCOM.

Hopewell, Sep. 1. '57. J. C. EVERHART.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain. We will at all times purchase all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.

Hopewell, Oct. 30, 1857.

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large supply of Rich and Handsome Goods, rich silks, Robes of all kinds, Debage Robes, Lawn Robes, Linen Robes, Travelling Robes, with side trimmings, Rich Lace Mantles, Silk Mantles, French Worked Collars, Undersleeves, a large quantity of French worked Strips, very low, a rich variety of Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, as low as 50 cts. Ribbons, Rushes, and French Flowers, at all prices, Shoes and Gaiters, a handsome lot of summer Shawls, Lawns and Calicoes, and an endless variety of fancy Goods.

April 30, 1858.

Samuel Ketterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

TOOTHACHE.—Those who want a speedy cure for this disease will find it in Dr. Keyser's Toothache Remedy. Sold for 25 cents at Samuel Brown's Store Bedford, & Colvin & Robinson's Schellsburg.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c. &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at verylow prices. and

The public are respectfully invited to call examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JOHN T. HOGG.

SOMERSET,	SOMERSET	CO.
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D	"
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE	CO.
UNIONTOWN,	"	
BROWNSVILLE,	"	
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER	CO.

Pennsylvania.

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.

March 6, 1857.

CALICOES, MUSLINS, and other goods just received at Reed and Minnich's. Call and see them.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec 5, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.